PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1891-SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Warmer; fair weather. YOU WEAR PANTS

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

WEEK WE PLACE ON SALE

FIVE HUNDRED PAIRS OF PANTS

Selected Patterns in Cassimeres and Worsteds, that are regular \$6 and \$7 garments, at

For choice. This sale embraces some of the best things upon our counters, and we can assure the trade that we have seldom offered greater value for the money.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

We closed the samples of Blue Jersey Suits from a manufacturer going out of business, and will offer NEXT TUESDAY a very few beautiful novelties in ages from 5 to 8, inclusive, for \$3.48 that are regularly worth from \$5 to \$7.

> WE WILL CONTINUE OUR \$9.90

Men's Suit Sale this week, and will add to it a great many suits that are somewhat broken in sizes which are worth nearly double this figure.

SPECIAL SALES IN FURNISHINGS THIS

MONDAY-Ladies' and Gents' Tourist Bags, sizes 13 to 16, at \$1. TUESDAY-Lawn Tennis! Coats at \$1.05. WEDNESDAY-100 dozen Extra Fine Seamless Half Hose at 10c. THURSDAY-All-linen Pleated Bosom White Shirts, unlaundered, 67c. FRIDAY-Bleached Drilling Drawers at 25c at the

-EMERSON-

PIANOS

Have been before the public for forty-two years, and have established for themselves a reputation second to none. For sale by

RICH&M°V

Fine Renting Pianos. Fine Tuning.

56 North Illinois Street.

SELIG'S DRY GOODS BAZAAR

109 AND 111 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET.

BARGAINS FOR THE WEEK.

Having secured at an extensive trade sale in Philadelphia

BLAZERS

at prices far below the actual cost of material, we will place on sale at the

lowest prices ever named Ladies' Domet Flannel Blazers, 19c; worth 50c.

Ladies' Domet Flannel Blazers at 50c. actual value \$1. Ladies' Blue and Black Cheviot Blazers, with Silver Cord and Tassel,

\$1.25; worth double. Ladies' Suits at half price.

WE GIVE YOU

- 1. Selection from all the latest and most popular styles of fabrics.
- 2. Garments fashioned by a cutter of metropolitan experience.
- Handsomely fitting, stylishly finished garments. Durably made by the most competent workmen, and Which we obligate ourselves to keep in repair for one year.

Read these five points over again, especially No. 5. Then come and see the largest merchanttailoring stock in Indiana.

KAHN TAILORING CO

14 East Washington Street.

No connection with any other house.

Clereland, Eincinnati, BIG 4. Clicago & St. Louis, BIG TE.

ANNUAL EXCURSION CONCORDIA' SOCIETY TO TERRE HAUTE,

SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1891. \$1.75 FOR THE ROUND TRIP-\$1.75 Special train will leave Indianapolis at 7:45 a. m., returning leave Terre Haute at . p. m.; tickets also good to return on regular trains of June 15 and 16, Tickets will be on sale at "Big 4" offices; also in the hands of Philip Beichwein, No. 9512 East Washington street; Frank Wilson, "Sentinel" office; Joseph Greinsteiner, No. 276 East Market street.

Those wishing to join Miss KETCHAM'S EUROPEAN ART TOUR should call at No. 1 East Washington street, and get circular giving full information as to the contem

The party will leave Indianapolis via the Big Four Route, on the celebrated Southwestern Limited, July 6, and will sail from New York on the Inman steamer, City of New York, at 7 a. m., July 8.

A membership fee of \$25 must be deposited before For tickets and full information call at Big 4 offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station, Indianapolis.

C., H. & D. BUDGET.

2c-Per Mile-2c THOUSAND-MILE BOOKS

-GOOD ON-NINETEEN DIFFERENT ROADS.

5-TRAINS DAILY-5

THE ONLY LINE TO TOLEDO AND DETROIT Leaving Indianapolis in the evening by which you can secure SLEEPING-CAR ACCOMMODATION, reaching these points early the following morning.

Ask for Tickets via C., H. & D.

City Ticket Offices corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent. Sad Accident to a Pioneer.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal,

MUNCIE, Ind., May 30.-This evening Elleazer Coffin, Delaware county's oldest citizen, aged ninety-two, received fatal injuries by the cars. Mr. Coffin was very nimble at his advanced age, and made daily visits, walking over different parts of the city. Recently he made a visit to Chicago unattended. Since his return he has been entertaining a desire to go to Missouri, where he could be buried by the side of his wife. His great anxiety to make the trip partially deranged his mind, and he was fast loosing his hearing. While returning from a down-town visit this evening he attempted to cross the L. E. & W. track, at Adams street, in front of a box car pushed by a switch engine. He was knocked from the track, his jaw and one arm broken, and he was otherwise injured. arm broken, and he was otherwise injured. He cannot survive. Mr. Coffin has resided in this vicinity since 1832.

Postal Clerk Arrested.

PROTEST AGAINST GROSVENOR.

German-Americans Want His Appointment Withdrawn for His Recent Utterances.

Sr. Louis, May 30.—The interview with General Grosvenor, Immigration Commissioner, disseminated in these dispatches Thursday, in regard to his opinion of the immigration laws, has raised so much opposition to his appointment among the German-Americans of St. Louis and vicinity that Mr. Richard Bartholdt, chairman of

As president of the late conference German societies held in Washington, to take action on the immigration question and as chairman of the permanent executive committee appointed to guard such German-American interests as are identical with those of our adopted country, the undersigned hereby protests against the appointment of General Grosvenor as Immigration Commissioner. Judging from an interview with him and sent broadcast through the with him and sent broadcast through the country by the press associations, we expect from him neither the exercise of an unbiased judgment nor an impartial report. His animosity displayed towards Wiscossin, a State settled and made prosperous by Germans, is Know-knothingism pure and simple. The character of German immigration has, during all the recent discussion, not being impeached. While Mr. Grosvenor judges the value of an American citizen by his tongue we claim it should be gauged by the individual's character, thrift, intelligence and love of liberty and law. The bulk of the German population must be classified among the best Americans and in the West they constitute the bone and sinew of the Republican party ever since the war, in which they fought for the preservation of the Union. I believe I voice the sentiment of a majority of German-Americans if I ask you to withdraw General Grosvenor's appointment, draw General Grosvenor's appointment, for which you and our party will be held responsible, since his prejudices have become publicly known.

"RICHARD BARTHOLDT, "Editor St. Louis Tribune."

Denied by the Ex-Congressman. WASHINGTON, May 30 .- General Grosvenor, chairman of the recently appointed Immigration Commission, has telegraphed Secretary Foster from Dennison, O., that the reported interview with him on Wednesday last, criticising the demand of foreigners for the use of their native language in this country, and point-ing to Wisconsin as an illustration is a gross misrepresentation. General Grosve-nor declares that nothing he said could bear the construction given it.

Tragic Death of Judge Weddington. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Ind., May 30.-As the fast mail and passenger train on the O. & M. was approaching this city last night a man walked from the platform and was nurled to the ground, being instantly killed. P pers in his pocket proved him to be Judge R. H. Weddington, of Prestonburg, Ky. He was ex-treasurer of Floyd county. He was a fine-looking man, tall and commanding, and beyond a doubt is of some prominence. His destination was Dexter, Mo. The remains were brought here and embalmed, and are awaiting to be claimed by his relations.

HEROES THE NATION HONORS

Eloquent Decoration-Day Address by the President in Independence Hall.

Tribute to the Dead and Living Defenders of a Flag That Is Now Reverenced and Worshiped by All the People of the Country.

Exercises at Laurel Hill Cemetery and Another Speech by the President.

Monument Unveiled in Honor of the Andrews Raiders-Memorial Day Observances at Washington, New York and Eisewhere.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

The President Speaks at Independence Hall and Again at Laurel Hill Cometery. PHILADELPHIA, May 30 .- To-day is a leg al holiday in this State and business in this city was almost entirely suspended. The day was cloudy and threatening, but there was no rain-fall, and the many sporting events and decoration ceremonies were all well attended. The principal points of interest were, of course, those visited by President Harrison and the distinguished members of the party accompanying him from Washington. President Harrison, Secretary Proctor, Secretary Tracy, Postmaster-general Wanamaker and Private Secretary Halford arrived here at 11:15 this morning for the purpose of taking part in the ceremonies of Memorial day.

The President and the members of his Cabinet were the guests of George G. Meade Post, No. 1. In waiting at the station to welcome the President was a delegation from the post, headed by Post Commander Louis Sanger. As soon as the train came to a standstill, it was boarded by the delegation, and Commander Sanger welcomed the President in behalf of the post, and, with

President in behalf of the post, and, with the following words, pinned on his breast a post badge: "As the representative of Gen. Meade Post, I desire to decorate you with this badge and to pin it over as loyal a heart as beats in the Grand Army."

The President bowed his thanks to Mr. Sanger and then left the ear, followed by Secretaries Tracy and Proctor, Postmastergeneral Wanamaker and Private Secretary Halford. The President passed down the platform between a row of comrades of the post, who were drawn up on either side. Without the gates a surging crowd that was with difficulty restrained by a large platoon of police pushed forward when it caught sight of the President and set up a hearty cheer, to which the President responded by raising his hat. Drawn up outside was the historic City Troop of cavalry, which from the day that Washington entered this city to take his inaugural oath have acted as an escort to every President who has been a guest of Philadelphia. The President, the members of his Cabinet, Private Secretary Halford and the Grand Army delegation then entered carriages, the troop bugler blew the President's call, a hundred sabres flashed in salutation of the chief magistrate and the line of march was taken up for Independence Hall. The entire route was profusely decorated with bunting and lined with crowds of people whose repeated cheering compelled the President past the headquarters of Meade Post, and here, drawn up in line on the side-walk, were the comrades of the post. Every man's hand went to his cap, and tattered battle-flags were dipped, and the President bowed low in response.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE. When Independence Hall was reached the President was escorted within by Commander Sanger and introduced to Mayor Stuart, who, with a number of prominent citizens, were in waiting to welcome him in behalf of the city. In a brief speech, Mayor Stuart welcomed the President, who

replied as follows:

"Mr. Mayor, Comrades of the Grand Army
of the Republic and Fellow-citizens—I esteem it a great pleasure to stand in this historic edifice, in this historic city, to take part to-day, as a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, in these most instructive and interesting exer-cises which have been instituted that Mr. Richard Bartholdt, chairman of the executive committee of German-American societies of the United States, to-day sent the following telegram to Secretary Foster, requesting that the appointment of General Grosvenor be withdrawn:

"As president of the late conference of the united States are sent the following telegram to Secretary Foster, requesting that the appointment of General Grosvenor be withdrawn:

"As president of the late conference of the united States, to-day sent the following telegram to Secretary of the dead, in the edifice where the declarations of independence and of civil government were made and put into that course of development which has brought party was welcomed by President party then entered carriages and were driven through Fairmount at 5:20 P. M. Here the presidential party was welcomed by President our Nation to its present position of pros-perity and of influence among the nations of the earth.

"I have recently, in an extended trip, been able to see what the flower is of the seeds that were planted here. We are here, in Philadelphia, a community instituted upon the principles of peace and good will among men; and yet in a community that has given conspicuous illustration of the fact that the fruits of peace may sometimes be made to be de-fended by the valor of soldiers. You did not at all depart from the great lessons which were taught by the founders of this great colony when, uniting with your comrades from all the States, you went out into the field to hold up this banner; to maintain a peace which should be perpetual and pervading in all the States. Obedience to law is the first element of domestic peace and social order. You want mestic peace and social order. You went out to maintain that peace, and you established, as I believe, again in the affections of all our people, the old flag of our fathers, and have settled perpetually the question of loyal submission to the constitutional law in all the States. It has been settled to the great contentment and bappiness of all our people and brought what no other nation could have brought—prosperity to every section and every State.

"I appreciate most highly this generous welcome which you extend to me and shall

take part in these exercises of the day with a sense of their fitness and the great events which they commemorate. I have never been able to think of the day as one of mourning: I have never quite been able to feel that half-masted flags were appropriate on Decoration day. I have rather felt that the flag should be at the peak, because that the flag should be at the peak, because those whose dying we commemorate rejoiced seeing it where their valor placed it. We honor them in a joyous, thankful, triumphant commemoration of what they did. We mourn for them as comrades from whom we have parted, but feel the glory of their dying. The glory of their achievments covers all our great, and has set them in an imperishable roll of honor."

After the President had concluded the doors were thrown open and for an hour doors were thrown open and for an hour the President shook the hands of the peo-ple of Philadelphia at the rate of half a hundred a minute.

AT LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

At the conclusion of the reception the President was escorted to the Reading rail road station, where a special train, to which a special car was attached, was in waiting. The presidential party, Mayor Stewart and a number of prominent gentlemen, boarded the special car, the post, the firing party from the First Regiment and the invited gueste crowded into the other cars, and at 2:15 the train started for Laurel Hill Cemetery. The cemetery is but a few miles out from the city, and is most picturesquely situated on a high hill near the Schuylkill CINCINNATI. May 30.—Sherman Gatton, postal clerk on the Big Four, running between Cincinnati and Cleveland, was arrested this morning by Inspector Hamilton on the charge of robbing the mails. Six letters were found on him, two of which were test letters containing money. He was taken to Cleveland for trial.

tives.

Poisoned by a Patent Corn Salve.

BANGOR, Me., May 30.—Captain Robert Hichtborn, of this city, died of blood poisoning last night, caused by the application of some new patent corn salve, a remedy he had used for corns, from which he was a great sufferer.

march. Directly behind them, leaning on the arm of Post Commander Sanger, was President Harrison, diretly behind whom were Secretaries Proctor and Tracy, Post-master-general Wanamaker, Secretary Halford, Mayor Stewart and the invited guests of the post. Beneath the battle-flags the President reverently removed his hat and bowed his head in honor of the memories they represented. Along the entire line of march to the stand were immense crowds of people who greeted the President with silent demonstrations of respect. The usual Memorial-day exercises were held at the stand, and at their conclusion Commander Sanger stepped forward and eaid: "I wish to introduce to you the honored guest of the day, Comrade Harrison, the chief magistrate of the Nation."

As the President stepped to the front of

As the President stepped to the front of the stand he was greeted with cheers by the men and waving of handkerchiefs by

the women. He said:

the women. He said:

"Commander, Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and Fellow-citizens—I have neither the strength nor the voice adequate to any extended speech to-day. I come to you as a comrade to take part in the interesting exercises of this Memorial day. It gives me special pleasure to combine with that tribute, which I have usually been able to pay since this day was instituted, to the dead of all our armies, a special mark of respect to that great soldier who won Gettysburg. It is impossible to separate some impressions of sorrow from these exercises, for they bring to memory comrades who have gone from us. How vividly come to my memory many battle scenes; not the impetuous rush of conflict, but the cover of sadness that followed victory. Then it was our sad duty to gather from the field the bodies of those who had given the last pledge of loyalty. There is open to my vision more than one yawning trench in which we buried the dead of the old brigade. We laid them elbow touching elbow, in the order in which they had stood in the line of battle. We left them in the hasty sepulchre and marched on. Now we rejoice that a grateful government has gathered together the scattered dust of all these comrades and placed them in beautiful and safe places of honor and repose. I cannot but feel that if they could speak to us to-day they would say put the flag at the top of the mast.

"I have recently returned from an ex-

could speak to us to-day they would say put the flag at the top of the mast.

"I have recently returned from an extended tour of the States and nothing so impressed and so refreshened me as the universal display of this banner of beauty and glory. It waved over every school; it was in the hands of the school-children. As we sped across the sandy wastes some solitary man, a woman, a child would come to the door and wave it in loyal greeting.

"Two years ago I saw a sight that has ever been present in my memory. As we were going out of the harbor of Newport about midnight on a dark night, some of the officers of the torpedo station had prepared for us a beautiful surprise. The flag at the depot station was unseen in the

pared for us a beautiful surprise. The flag at the depot station was unseen in the darkness of the night, when suddenly electric search lights were turned on it, bathing it in a flood of light. All below the flag was hidden and it seemed to have no touch with earth but to hang from the battlements of heaven. It was as if heaven was approving the human liberty and equality typified by that flag.

"Let us take on this occasion a new draught of courage, make new vows of consecration, for, my countrymen, it was not because it was inconvenient that the rebel States should go, not that it spoiled the au-

because it was inconvenient that the rebel States should go, not that it spoiled the autonomy of the country, but because it was unlawful, that all that this sacrifice had to be made and to bring them back to their allegiance. Let us not forget that as good citizeus and good patriots it is our duty always to obey the law and to give it our loyal support and insist that every one else shall do so. There is no more mischievous suggestion made than that the chievous suggestion made than that the soldiers of the Union army desire to lay any yoke on those who fought against us other than the yoke of the law. We cannot ask less than that in all relations they shall obey the law and that they shall yield to overy other man his full rights under the law. I thank you for the pleasure of participating in these every see with ure of participating in these exercises with you to-day, and give you a comrade's best wishes and a comrade's good-bye." CARNATIONS ON MEADE'S GRAVE.

At the conclusion of the President's speech the crowd surged forward, sweeping away the line of police, and for ten minutes the President shook the hands of every man, woman and child who could reach him. When the people were finally driven back the march was taken up for General Meade's grave. Here the beautiful and touching ritual of the Grand Army was conducted, and at the conclusion of the prayer by the chaplain, the President dropped three white carnations on the grave of the man whose soldierly genius stayed the on-rushing tide of rebellion on the bloody field of Gettysburg. As the President stepped back from the grave the firing party fired three volleys, and the reverberating hills had not ceased to give back their echoes when the bugles blew

room, where an elaborate luncheon was served at 6 o'clock, the President repaired to the library, on the second floor, and for an hour greeted the guests of the club who had been invited to meet him.

Promptly at 7 o'clock the President left,

and with Secretary Tracy drove to the B. & O. station. Here the special car of Vice-president Lord was in waiting for the President. The President and Secretary Tracy at once entered the car, which was side-tracked until the express from New York pulled into the station, when it was attached to it, and at 7:20 P. M. the President was on his way home. Secretary Proctor went on to Vermont to-night, and Postmaster-general Wanamaker went to his country place near this city. Private Secretary Halford returned to Washington on a late train.

THE ANDREWS RAIDERS.

Monument to Their Memory Unveiled in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga. CHATTANOOGA, May 30 .- Ohio's tribute to the Andrews raiders, provided for by the General Assembly of the State, was unveiled in the National Cemetery at this place this afternoon. Judge Thaddens A. Minshall, president of the Ohio Andrews Raiders' Monument Commission, spoke briefly, after which ex-Governor Foraker was presented and delivered the principal address. At the close of his speech the monument was unveiled by an eight-yearold boy, Mason L. Ross, of Christiansburg, O., nephew of Marion A. Ross, one of the executed, and only male survivor of the Ross family. A number of minor addresses followed this ceremony.

What is known as the Andrews raid occurred in April, 1862. The leader, James Andrews, was a Union spy. He made two attempts, with small bands of Ohio soldiers, in 1862, to make his way secretly to Atlanta, Ga., and capture a locomotive on the Western & Atlanta railroad, on which he and his companions proposed to ride over the road to Chattanooga, burning the bridges after them. The first attempt failed. It was in the second attempt that he and seven of his men lost their lives. In commemoration of their heroic endeavor and tragic failure in that second attempt, the Ohio people to day dedicated a monument here. Andrew and his men captured a locomotive an three freight cars in the second raid at Bis Shanty, but after an exciting run and hot

Shanty, but after an exciting run and hot pursuit of ninety-two miles, the raiders abaudoned the engine and took to the woods, to be all captured within the next two or three days. There were twenty-two men in the party. Eight were executed, eight escaped and six were exchanged. The men executed were: James J. Andrews, of Flemingsburg, Ky.; Marion A. Ross, George D. Wilson and Perry D. Shadrock, of the Second Ohio Infantry; J. M. Scott, of the Twenty-first; Samuel Stevens and Samuel Robertson, of the Thirty-third, and Wm. H. Campbell, of Salineville, O. They all understood the nature of the service which

Continued on Second Page.

Gov. Hovey Recounts the History of Its Battles to an Assemblage of 5,000.

An Eloquent Tribute to Soldiers Dead, Not Forgetting What Is Due to Ones Still Living. and Soon to Join the Invisibles.

Story of the Bayonet Charge of "Hovey's Babies" Dramatically Retold.

The Veterans on Crutches, Citizens in Carriages and Children in Procession Join to Strew Their Garlands on Quiet Graves.

AT CAMBRIDGE CITY. Immense Crowd Assembled to Hear the Governor's Memorial Address,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., May 30 .- This city to-day outdid all previous celebrations in the generous fashion with which it received the Governor and joined with him to honor the soldier dead. The few threatening clouds early in the day soon drifted away, leaving a broad expanse of promising blue, with the warm sun streaming down. Visitors from the country poured in by all the highways and filled the streets. Bands of music and marching companies of veterans moved in all directions, fully 5,000 people being estimated as the number present. In conjunction with the Grand Army were the Woman's Relief corps, Sons of Veterans, Oddfellows, Knights Templars, Red Men and Daughters of Rebekah. To W. F. Medsker and Dr. Mock are due the thanks of all for the successful arrangements. Governor Hovey was greeted with cheers and addressed the assembled soldiers and citizens

"Ladies and Gentlemen—We come here to-day to do honor to our heroic dead, to decorate with flowers the graves of those who suffered and died that our Republic might live. Strange as it may seem the great wars in history, from the battles recorded in holy writ until the present hour, with rare and few exceptions, have had a strong tendency to elevate, civilize and refine the human race. Misery, want, configration, temporary corruption of public morals, desolation, bloodshed and death may have pressed closely on their footsteps for a time, but those were the purifying fires that resulted in the advancement of universal knowledge among men, the crushing out of tyranny, and the final acknowledgment of the equality and liberty of man. And as the many thousand fierce wars have rushed like tidal waves, backward and forward, over Europe, Asia and Africa, for the last two thousand years, they have scattered the arts, sciences, poetry, philosophy and general intelligence among the people of the contending armies of the world.

"Richard Coœur de Lion could cleave an intelligence armong the people of the contending armies of the world."

"Richard Cowur de Lion could cleave an iron bar with one stroke of his broad sword, whilst the Soldan, with his extended cimetar, could divide a falling gossamer upon its keen and polished edge. Both received lessons from the contest; one saw the force and power of physical strength; the other, that the perfection of mechanical skill could equal, if not surpass, mechanical skill could equal, if not surpass, the power of physical force. The eight crusades, which continued through 177 years, with the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, can properly be called on both sides the wars of the "Fanatics," and resulted in scattering in the Orient, as in the West, lessons which have enriched the world with learning and knowledge which would never have been known with less rigorous convulsions. and knowledge which would never have been known with less rigorous convulsions. Phillip of Macedon, Alexander the Great, Hannibal, the Cæsars, Charlemagne, the Huns, Goths, Vandals, Normans, Romans and Greeks kept Europe, Asia and Africa in turmoil and bloodshed for many centuries, whilst every invasion and conquest, after the conflicts had passed away, left with the people of the contending armies a rich treasure and a general knowledge of the race of man.

the race of man. "This is neither the occasion nor the time to dwell on the details of this very im-portant subject, and a glance at the wars of the United States may be pardonable in this connection. In the revolution of 1776 our forefathers struggled for seven long years against the greatest nation of the civilized world, and for what? To obtain that liberty which we now enjoy—liberty of conscience, the right to choose our own rulers and to demand the equality of our fellow-men. Another war followed, that of 1812-15, against the same great power. and for what? Free trade with the world and sailors rights. The war with Mexico, in 1846-48, which seemed at the time to was far inferior to our forces, resulted in the greatest good to our country and advanced the enemy in the grade of civilization and human progress.

RICH RESULTS OF THE MEXICAN WAR. "To the United States it added the territory of an empire, and opened the richest gold and silver mines of the world, spread the broad domain of the Union from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and taught our sister republic many salutary lessons in the advancement of civilization, republican institutions and the rights of man As we look back on the past it almost seems to have been a decree of the Great Ruler for the advancement of man. The Mexican war cost our government over \$100,000,000. By the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo for the cessions which followed that war we paid \$15,000,000, and debts due by Mexico to citizens of the United States, \$3,500,000, were assumed by the United States. the vast territories of California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utch, Colorado and part of Wyoming, a territory greater than that of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, were annexed as a part of our great Republic. Thus it will be seen that the territory alone acquired by the war with Mexico, from 1846 to 1848, was much with Mexico, from 1846 to 1848, was much more than thirteen times the cost of that war. The gold and silver mines have reached nearly twenty times the value of that contest, and, as yet, are not half exhausted. This is merely a financial view, without taking into consideration the benefit conferred upon Mexico, and the great advancement of civilization.

"Yet with these benefits, let it not be forgotten, that many of the heroes who fought, suffered and died in that conflict have passed to unknown graves, hundreds without even a stone to mark where their shattered remains are now resting. True, the tered remains are now resting. True, the survivors after many years have received pensions which will not feed and clothe them, and grants of 160 acres of land in the wild domain which they conquered, and for which they suffered and many of them died. Lesser conflicts I pass over until the rebellion of 1861-65, which exhibited the greatest military skill, the severest conflicts in more than one thousand battles, the greatest loss of life and property known to the annals of reliable history. And for what was this great conflict waged by

brother against brother and section against section? History will record the fact in ords that can never be erased that wild abition and a strong determination to exend slavery and erect an aristocracy were the prime and moving causes for that un-justifiable rebellion. And what has been the result of this great conflict, in which millions fought and hundreds of thousands

"When the war commenced in 1861 the population of the United States numbered a little over \$1,000,000; to-day it has reached a little over \$1,000,000; to-day it has reached nearly \$4,000,000. The revenue of the United States was \$41,000,000 and in 3890 it reached \$467,497,000. There were about four millions of slaves in the rebel States, and now there is not one within the broad limits of our Republic. The wealth of the country now is more than twenty times as great as it was in 1861. We were then a third-class power among the nations of the world power among the nations of the world and to-day, we tower above all